

Unit one

Lesson 2 I was ice –skating and I fell over

When \ and

When past simple , past continuous

Past continuous **when, and** past simple

While \ As

While\ As past continuous , past simple.

Past simple **While\ As** past continuous

Past simple الماضي البسيط

S + V + com.
 ed irregular

Q: last year, my friend (get) hurt in a car accident. (Correct)

A-Last year, my friend got hurt in a car accident.

Q – They (move) to New York last week.

A – They **moved** to New York last week

Negative النفي

S + **didn't** + base + com .

Q- *She walked in the street.* Negative

A- She **didn't** walk in the street.

عند النفي في حالة الماضي البسيط نضيف
(didn't)
بعد الفاعل ونحول الفعل الى فعل مجرد

Q- We had a new lesson. Make it negative

A- We didn't have a new lesson.

Interrogative الاستفهام السؤال

عند الاستفهام نضع (did)
في بداية الجملة اي قبل الفاعل
ونحول الفعل الى فعل مجرد

Q- He wrote a letter. Make it question

A- Did he write a letter?

Q- She had a sandwich two days ago. Question

A- Did she have a sandwich two days ago?

Q-Where [he \ bought] the book ? Correct

A- Where did he buy the book?

Past continuous الماضي المستمر

S Was \ were + V ing COM

I , he , she , it : **was** they , you , we : **were**

Q: Salam and Khaleda (wear) seatbelts. (past continuous)

A-Salam and Khaleda were wearing seatbelts.

Negative :

S Was \ were (not) + V ing COM

Q: She (study) English. (Negative , past continuous)

A-She wasn't studying English.

put the verbs in the correct forms

Q-A thief (take) our clothes as we (swim). 2014/1

A- A thief took our clothes as we were swimming

Q-She (tell) us to be quiet as we (make) too much noise.

A- She told us to be quiet as we were making too much noise.

Q-My sister (hide) my purse under the bed while I (not look)

A- My sister hid my purse under the bed while I wasn't looking

Q-He (not hit) the little boy while Suha and Ali (wear) seat belts. (Correct).

A- He didn't hit the little boy while Suha and Ali were wearing seat belts

Q-While Ali (have) a shower, somebody (knock) at the door.

A- While Ali was having a shower, somebody knocked at the door.

Q-As she (carry) the shopping, my grandmother (slip) and (break) her ankle.

A- As she was carrying the shopping, my grandmother slept and broke her ankle.

Q-They (camp) in the desert when they (see) a large snake.

A- They were camping in the desert when they saw a large snake.

Q-She (not drive) very fast when the child (run) into the road.

A- She wasn't driving very fast when the child ran into the road.

Q-I (think about you and then you (ring) me.

A- I was thinking about you and then you rang me.

Q-I (sit) in the park when somebody (kick) a ball at me.

A- I was sitting in the park when somebody kicked a ball at me.

Q-when I (find) £ 30 under my bed, I (clean) my room. (2014\3)

A- When I found £ 30 under my bed, I was cleaning my room.

Q-When we (hear) a loud crash, we (drive) to the beach.

A- When we heard a loud crash, we were driving to the beach.

Q-When I (meet) her at the airport, Muna (wear) a long blue dress.

A- When I met her at the airport, Muna was wearing a long blue dress.

Q-She (walked / was walking) home from school when she heard the police siren

Q-Khaled (play) football when he broke his ankle. (Correct)

A- Khaled was playing football when he broke his ankle.

Make Question

? تكملة السؤال + فعل رئيسي + فاعل + فعل المساعد + اداة السؤال

Wh + au verb + S + V + COM ?

Where

[Into, in, to, on, at] + Noun

Q- The children are playing in the garden .(make a question)

A-Where are the children playing?

When

Tomorrow, last, next, during, after, before, as soon as, while, until

Q- They left for London yesterday. (Make a question with when)

A-When did they leave for London?

Which (group) (which?)

Q-We belong to the backbone group. (Which)

A-Which group do we belong to?

Q- smoking is highest in the 20-24 age group. In which

(Make a question to complete the sentence)

A-In which age group is smoking highest?

Why :

(so that) (to) (because)

Q- Ali's father went to the doctor because he was ill. (Why)

A-Why did Ali's father go to the doctor?

Q- Tom jumped into the water to swim. (Why)

A- Why did Tom jump into the water?

What

Q- She cooked the dinner. (Make a question with what)

A-What did she cook?

How many

Q- I bought six pencils. (How many)

A-How many pencils did you buy?

Q\ people can take three books out of the library? (How many)

A-How many books can people take out of the library?

How much (a lot of / a little)

Q\ there is a lot of milk in the bottle. (How much)

A- How much milk is there in the bottle?

Q\ We spent 200 dollars in the journey? How much?

A-How much dollars did we spend in the journey?

Who

Q\ Nada made an accident yesterday

A- Who made an accident yesterday?

What

Q\ Dolphins protected Tariq the shark away

A-What protected Tariq the shark away?

How many

Q\ 15 books were bought

A-How many books were bought?

الصفات المنتهية ب

ed , , ing

إذا كان الصفة تنتهي ب ing تأتي قبلها أو بعدها اسم غير عاقل

إذا كان الصفة تنتهي ب ed تأتي قبلها أو بعدها اسم عاقل

الضمائر (I ,she, he ,we , you) تعتبر عاقل

Q\ It was the most (frightened\ **frightening**) **day** of my life.

Q\ I saw very (excited, **exciting**, excite) **film** on TV last night

Q\ **We** were very (**frightened**, frightening, frighten) when our car broke down in the desert

عند وجود ضمائر الوصل نعتمد
على الفاعل قبلها

عند وجود in نختار interested

عند عدم وجود in نختار interesting

(interested) (in) (interesting)

Q\ She is not very (**interested** , interesting , interest) **in** fashion

Q\ He's a very (interested , **interesting** , interest) **person**. He has lost of great stories to tell

(-ful)

Success	successful	successfully
Help	helpful	helpfully
Use	useful	usefully
Care	careful	carefully
Peace	peaceful	peacefully
Beauty	beautiful	beautifully
Pain	painful	painfully
Skill	skillful	skilfully

تكون الجملة صفة ظرف حال فعل كينونة فاعل

افعال كينونة (is , are , am , was , were)

الصفة: هي الكلمة التي تصف الاسم او ضمير (الفاعل)

الظرف: هي الكلمة التي تصف الحدث (الفعل)

Ex : The plan was made.

(success, successful, **successfully**)

التصريف الثالث تعتبر صفة (p.p) (Made – written)

Ex : The room was painted.

(care , careful , carefully)

Ex : The story was **beautifully** written. (Derive : beauty)

وقد تكون الجملة صفه فعل كينونة فاعل

Q\ The story was (**beautiful**, beautifully)

Phrasal verb

عبارة الفعل

*يأتي المفعول به بعد الفعل الرئيسي ويكون المفعول به اما اسما او ضميرا
1- اذا كان مفعول به ضميرا يجب ان تأتي قبل حرف الجر بعد الفعل الرئيسي
الضمائر هو (me, us, them , her, him, you, it)

Turn it up

2- اذا كان مفعول به اسما فيجوز ان تأتي قبل حرف الجر او بعد حرف الجر

(Turn the light off) (Turn off the light)

In , on , off , down , at , over , up , back , etc. حروف الجر

2014/2

Q\ I like those shoes. Can I (try\ on\ them). (put in the correct order)

A- I like those shoes . Can I try them on.

*** Quite the sentences putting the verb and object in the correct order**

Q\I've already/ turned on /it

A-I've already turned it on

Q\Smoking is terrible. You should / give up / it

A-Smoking is terrible. You should give it up

Q\stamp collecting is a nice hobby, when did you (it / up / take)? 2014 / 3

A-Stamp collecting is a nice hobby, when did you take it up?

*** Write two possible sentences putting the verb and object in correct order**

Q\Can you / turn / the television \ on ?

A- Can you turn the television on? Can you turn on the television?

Q\Can you / turn down / the music?

A-Can you turn the music down? Can you turn down the music?

Prefixes (in) (im) (un) (il) (ir) الاضافات الاولى

نضيف (In) للصفات التي تبدأ ب a , c , e , d

Accurate	inaccurate	credible	incredible
Correct	incorrect	active	inactive
Efficient	inefficient	convenient	inconvenient
Dependent	independent		

شواذ

Certain	uncertain	aware	unaware
Conscious	unconscious	educated	uneducated

نضيف (im) للصفات التي تبدأ ب p m

Patient	impatient	polite	impolite
Possible	impossible	moral	immoral

شواذ

Pleasant	unpleasant	popular	unpopular			
(il) Legal	illegal,,	logical	illogical	,,	literate	illiterate
(ir) regular	irregular,,	responsible	irresponsible	,,	rational	irrational
(un) مع بقية الحروف						

Happy	unhappy	usual	unusual
Fair	unfair	fortunate	unfortunate

Ex : happy , unhappy ; correct ; incorrect

2014/2 polite , impolite ; popular , unpopular.

Lesson 5: **Take some exercise every day**

Countable and uncountable nouns **الاسماء المعدودة والغير المعدودة**

Uncountable nouns **الاسماء الغير المعدودة**

Fruit , sleep , exercise , oil , money , time , work , orange juice , space , water , tea , coffee

نعامل الاسماء الغير المعدودة دائما معاملة المفرد وتأخذ (is / was)

Much \ a little **الاسماء الغير المعدودة** نستخدمها مع

much water a little milk

Countable nouns **الاسماء المعدودة**

Many \ a few **الاسماء المعدودة** نستخدمها مع

many pupils a few rooms

(How many) اذا جاء بعد الفراغ (s) الجمع نضع

(how much) اذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم مفرد اي ليس فيه (s) الجمع نضع

Q : complete the sentences with much or many

1. How **much food** do we need to bring to the picnic
2. How **many apples** do we need?
3. How **many meals** do you eat a day?
4. How **much sleep** did you get last night?
5. How **much exercise** dose he take a week?
6. How **many hours** sleep did you get the night before?
7. How **much time** do you spend on your homework?
8. How **many times** a week do you wash your hair?

Q : complete the sentences with a few or a little

1. I've got **a little work** to finish, so can you wait a minute?
2. There's only **a little orange juice** left in the bottle
3. We need **a few more oranges**. (2014\2)
4. There were only **a few people** at the party
5. How **much** money have you got left? **Just a little**
6. How many books do you need? **Just a few**
7. Put your case in the car. There's **a little space** left
8. I've met her **a few times**.

1. (is – was) (much \ a little) مع المفرد
2. (are – were) (many \ a few) مع الجمع
3. (much – many) مع النفي

Ex : Choose the correct one

ملاحظة كيف نختار الاجابة الصحيحة

عندما تكون الجملة مفرد و مثبتة يكون الاختيار الصحيح هو **a little**

عندما تكون الجملة مفرد و منفية يكون الاختيار الصحيح هو **much**

عندما تكون الجملة جمع و مثبتة يكون الاختيار الصحيح هو **a few**

عندما تكون الجملة جمع و منفية يكون الاختيار الصحيح هو **many**

1. Hurry up. There **isn't** Time before the bus leaves
(a little , many , a few , **much**)
2. Can you lend me **money**? I've left my purse at home
(**a little** , many , a few , much)
3. We need More **fruit** to take at the picnic. Can you buy some , please?
(much , **a little** , many , a few)
4. There **weren't** **people** at the meeting. I think a few had left early
(much , a little , **many** , a few)
5. I don't think I can fit in that parking place. There **isn't** **space**
(**much** , a little , many , a few)
6. There **weren't** **many people** at the meeting. I think quite **a few** had left early.
(Much, a little, a few, **many**)

Lesson 6: Teachers used to be stricter

Used to

S used to base com.

Q: We (play) the drums and dance. (Use: used to)

A- We **used to play** the drums and dance

نستخدم بعد جملة **used to** جملة في زمن المضارع البسيط وتكون مرتبطة ب **but now**

S used to base com, but now present simple

She he it → V (s, es) com.

They we you I → V com.

Q\ He (have) his hair cut at the hairdresser's, **but now** his wife (**cut**) it. 2014/3

(Use the correct form of (used to) and the present or past simple)

A-He **used to have** his hair cut at the hair dresser's, **but now** his wife **cuts** it

Q : He (like) going out, but now he always (**want**) to stay at home (correct)

A\ He **used to like** going out, **but now** he always **wants** to stay at home.

Q\She (wear) glasses, but now she (**have**) contact lenses. (Correct) 2014/2

A\ She **used to wear** glasses, **but now** she **has** contact lenses

He , she , it : has they , you , we , I : have

S used to base com, but past simple [yesterday ago last]

Q: I (have) a bicycle, but someone (steal) it **last month** . (correct)

A\ I **used to have** a bicycle, **but** someone **stole** last month

Q\ There (be) a house here, but they (knock) it down last year. (correct)

A- There **used to be** a house here , **but** they **knocked** it down last year

Negative

S didn't use to base com.

Q : He (not live) in a village . (used to)

A\He didn't use to live in a village

Q : She (not talk) so much, but now she never (stop) talking (correct)

A-She didn't use to talk so much, but now she never stops talking

Q: She (not \ be) so thin, but she (get) very ill last year

A\She didn't use to be so thin, but she got very ill last year

Q\We (used to \ didn't use to) have security cameras, but now we have six of them. 2014/1

إذا كان بعد but now مثبت نختار النفي وبالعكس

Used to Question الاستفهام

WH did S use to base com ?

Q : What (you\ do) when you were young? (Use: used to)

A\What did you use to do when you were young?

Q: How (he \ have) fun? (Use: used to)

A-How did he use to have fun?

Q: (you \ go out) with your friends? (Use: used to)

A\Did you use to go out with your friends?

The comparative degrees

درجات المقارنة علامة المقارنة هي كلمة than

1- اذا كانت الكلمة مكونة من مقطع واحد نضيف **er** للصفة والظرف

Cold : colder than fast : faster than

2- اذا كانت نهاية الكلمة تنتهي ب **y** وكان قبله حرف صحيح نقلبه الى **i** ونضيف **er**

Lucky : luckier than happy : happier than

3- اذا كانت نهاية الكلمة حرف صحيح وكان قبلها حرف علة (a,e,i,o,u) واحدة نضاعف الحرف الصحيح ونضيف **er**

Hot : hotter than thin + er = thinner

اذا كانت نهاية الكلمة تنهي بحرف **e** نحذفها ثم نضيف **er**

Close : closer than nice : nicer than

اذا كانت الكلمة اكثر من مقطع نضيف **more** قبلها

Violent : more violent than boring : more boring than

الحالات الشاذة

ADJECTIVE

Good/well

Bad

Far

Little

Many

COMPARATIVE

Better

Worse

Farther

Less

More

SUPERLATIVE

The best

Worst

The farthest

The least

The most

Good \ well : better than

bad \ badly : worse than

big , bigger ; funny , funnier

S + Is \ ar + adj → er than + S + used to be

more adj أكثر من مقطع

ملاحظات

1- تأتي الفاعل بعد compare

2- اذا كان الفاعل مفرد فيكون الضمير it واذا كان الفاعل جمع يكون ضميره they

3- نأخذ من السؤال الفاعل والصفة فقط

Q: compare (life) today with life 100 years ago. Use: (fast \ than))

A- Life is faster than it used to be

Q - Compare (doctors) today with doctors 50 years ago. Use (good) and (than)

A-Doctors are better than they used to be

Q : compare (streets) today with streets in the past . Use: (than \ dangerous)

A-Streets are more dangerous than they used to be

S Isn't \ aren't + as Adjective الصفة as + used to be

Q: Compare (towns) today with towns 50 years ago. Use: (as ... as) and (polluted)

A-Towns aren't as polluted as they used to be

Q: Use (as.....as) to compare (life \ easy) today with that 100 years ago

A- Life isn't as easy as it used to be

Q: streets are more dangerous than they used to be. (Use: as.....as)

A- Streets aren't as dangerous as they used to be

Q: Life is slower than it used to be. (Use: as...as)

A- Life isn't as slow as it used to be

Unit two

Must have to need to

It is necessary to do something (Necessity) الضرورة

Must \ have to \ need to + base + com

It is not necessary to do something (Non-necessity) عدم الضرورة

Don't have to \ needn't ليس من الضروري

It is important not to do something التحذير او الممنوع

Mustn't عليك ان لا

Q\ Choose the correct one:

1-When you get in a car, you Put on your seat belt.

(Mustn't, needn't, need to)

2-There's petrol in the car, so yougo to the petrol station.

(Must, don't have to, mustn't)

3-You're driving too fast! You slow down.

(must, mustn't, needn't)

4-Please put out your cigarette. You Smoke in the police station.

(must, need to, mustn't)

5-He ride a motorcycle. He wear a helmet.

(must, don't have to, mustn't)

6-I (mustn't \ needn't) be back later than 8 o'clock tonight or my parents, will be angry , (mustn't) فيكون الاختيار تحذير (or Will) عند وجود (2014)

7-You..... pick me up in the car. I'll get the bus.

(needn't, need to, mustn't)

8-Police officers prevent الجرائم crimes يمنعون (must, needn't, mustn't)

9-Please, put out your cigarette. You (mustn't \ must) smoke in the hospital .

Lesson 3: Airport security

Polite requests الطلبات المؤدبة

1. Would you + base com ,please?
2. Could you + base com ,please?
3. Can you + base com , please?
4. May I + base com , please?

Q: Make a polite request. (Could \ empty your pockets)

A- Could you empty your pockets, please?

Q: See your ticket. (Make a polite request. Use: may)

A- May I see your ticket, please?

Suggestion الاقتراح

1. Shall we + base com ?
2. Let's + base com
3. We should \ could + base com.

Q\Take a taxi to the airport. (Suggestion) 2014/1

A-Let's take a taxi to the airport.

Q: Make a suggestion. (shall\ get some magazines before boarding)

A- Shall we get some magazines before boarding?

Giving advice

You should base com

Q-keep your passport in a safe place. (Give advice) 2014/2

A-You should keep your passport in a safe place.

Q- You're travelling tomorrow. (Give advice. Use: have your baggage with you)

A-You should have your baggage with you

Offer العرض

1. Would you like me to + base com ?
2. I'll + base com
3. Shall I + base com ?

Q-Help you with your baggage. (offer) 2014/3

A-Would you like me to help you with your baggage?

Q- Stay here with the bags. Make an offer using (I'll)

A-I'll stay here with bags .

Q- Choose the correct one

1. You drive mw to the match this afternoon?
(Should, shall, will, would)
2. You know you get a driving license you're old enough to drive
(should, shall, will, would)
3. I show you on the map if you like.
(should, will, would)
4. we stop for lunch?
(should, shall, will, could)
5. That's good idea get some petrol, too
(should, shall, will , let's)
6. I have their passports, please?
(should, will, may)

Lesson 4: Applying for a job

Expectation	التوقع	should	اتوقع	shouldn't	لا اتوقع
s	should	base	نضع	I think will	عندما يوجد
s	shouldn't	base	نضع	I don't think will	عندما يوجد
I don't think Will,, I think will ونحذف think					
يكون الفاعل بعد كلمة think					

1-I think will = should

2-I don't think Will = shouldn't

I'll, he'll, she'll, they'll etc (I'll) هو (will) اختصار

Q: Rewrite the sentences with should [[Expectation]]

1-You have always wanted fly. I think you will like the Air force.

A-You have always wanted to fly. You should like the Air force.

2-I've studied hard for the test, so I think I'll pass. (Expectation)

A-I've studied hard for the test, so I should pass.

3-This is a new computer, so I think it is faster than the other one

A-This is a new computer, so it should be faster than the other one

4-you like exercising, so I don't think you'll have trouble getting fit. (Expectation)

A-You like exercising, so you shouldn't have trouble getting fit.

5-They learnt a lot in the military, so I don't think they'll have trouble getting a job (Use should or shouldn't to express expectation)

A-They learnt a lot in the military, so they shouldn't have trouble getting a job.

[[have ,, get ,, make]]

Have ,, get وهما فعلاان معناهم يحصل ويستخدمان عند التحدث عن عمل او شيء معين تم القيام به لشخص اخر.
الحالة الاولى:

عند وجود عبارة asked somebody to في السؤال

فاعل	asked someday to	فعل (v)	م به (o)
فاعل	had ,, got	م به o	pp.

The correct form of have and get

Ex: Rewrite the sentences with the correct have

Q\ She asked somebody to fix the window

A-She had the window fixed.

Q\Yesterday, my father asked somebody to clean the car.

A-Yesterday, my father had the car cleaned.

Q\I asked somebody to cut my hair.

A-I had my hair cut.

Ex: Rewrite the sentences with the correct of get

Q-They asked somebody to replace their lock.

A-They got their lock replaced

Q\He asked somebody to repair his roof

A-He got his roof repaired.

Q\ He got his eyes (test, tested, testing)

الحالة الثانية

عند عدم وجود عبارة asked somebody to والمفعول محتويا على ضمير تملك ففي هذه الحالة نشترك الفاعل من ضمير التملك

المفعول به	التملك	الفاعل
Me	My	I
Us	Our	We
Him	His	He
Her	Her	She
It	Its	It
Them	Their	They
You	Yours	You

Ex: Rewrite the sentences with the correct of have or get

Q-Somebody stole their television.

A-They had their television stolen.

Q-Somebody painted her room.

A-She got her room painted.

Q-Somebody serviced my car.

A-I got my car serviced.

Q- Somebody builds my kitchen. I had..... [Complete]

A- I had my kitchen built.

ملاحظة

إذا كان تامفعول به محتويا على of يصبح الفاعل الاسم الذي بعد of ويسبق المفعول به ب ضمير تملك حسب الكلمة بعد of

Q- A photographer took a picture of the witness.

A-The witness got his picture taken.

Q- A photographer took a picture of the lady.

A- The lady got her picture taken.

Q- She had her picture (take\ taken)

Q- He got his hair (do, did, done)

Make وهو فعل معناه يجعل ويستخدم عند التحدث عن شخص او شيء لتسبب حدوث شيء معين.

*يأتي الاسم بعد because of

*يتحول الفاعل جملة السؤال الى مفعول به

*اذا كان فاعل الجملة اسم يبقى كما هو واذا كان الفاعل ضمير فيتحول الى ضمير مفعول به

I: me we: us he: him she: her they: them

* نشترك المجرد من الفعل الرئيسي

com . التكملة base (مجرد) o (م به) made S الاسم

Q- The leaves fell because of the wind. (Correct form of make)

A-The wind made the leaves fall.

Q- He studied hard because of the exam. (Correct form of make)

A-The exam made him study hard.

Q- We sat in the shade because of the sun.

A-The sun made us sit in the shade.

ملاحظة

بعد because تأتي اسم فعل فاعل

Q- He looked outside because he heard a noise. (Made)

A-The noise made him look outside

Q- She felt confused because she saw an accident. (Made)

A-The accident made her feel confused

Q- The red signal made him (stop \ stopped)

Q- The noise (made \ had) her look outside.

Unit three

Lesson 1: I'd like to work in the tourist industry

Definitions التعريف

A \ An (اسم المهنة او الوظيفة) is someone \ a person who + V(s,es) com.

Q\ Write definitions for the following jobs:

1. **Architect:** is someone who designs buildings
2. **Cameraman:** is someone who operates the camera for films or TV programs
3. **Engineer:** is someone who designs and builds machines engines or roads
4. **Flight attendant:** is someone who looks after passengers on plane
5. **Journalist:** is someone who writes articles for newspapers and magazines
6. **Lawyer:** is someone who gives advice to people about the law
7. **Lifeguard:** is someone who is responsible for the safety of swimmers
8. **Pilot:** is someone who flies a plane
9. **Plumber:** is someone who fixes and installs pipes for water
10. **Secretary:** is someone who does general office work
11. **Surgeon:** is someone who operates on people in hospital
12. **Tour guide:** is someone who shows tourists around
13. **A nurse:** is someone who looks after sick people and help doctors
14. **A fashion designer:** is someone who designs clothes.
15. **A hotel manager:** is someone who is responsible for running hotel

16.A salesperson: is someone who sells things in a shop

17.A TV presenter: is someone who introduces programs on TV

18.A marketing manager: is someone who is responsible for advertising and selling products

19.A cartoonist: is someone who draws amusing pictures

Q\ Define a cameraman. Use (operates the camera for films or TV programmes)

A-A cameraman is someone who operates the camera for films or TV programmes

Q\ Define an architect use (designs building)

A-Architect: is someone who designs building

Q\ Define a hotel manager use (is someone who)

A-A hotel manager is someone who is responsible for running hotel.

الحمد لله

If clause

Lesson 2: if you come round tomorrow, I'll help you

ومعناها (إذا) وهي أداة شرط تربط بين جملتين حيث من الممكن ان توضع في البداية او في وسط الجملة بشرط ان لا تدخل على الجمل التي تحتوي على احد افعال الشرط (modal) ولها اربع حالات

1-Zero conditional 2- first conditional 3- second conditional 4- third conditional.

N	الصيغة (الزمن)	,	الصيغة (الزمن)
Zero If	Present simple المضارع البسيط She,he,it (v s,es) com They we you I (V) com S (doesn't don't) base com Be (is, are , am)	,	Present simple المضارع البسيط She,he,it (v s,es) com They we you I (V) com S (doesn't don't) base com Be (is, are , am)
First If	Present simple المضارع البسيط She,he,it (v s,es) com They we you I (V) com S (doesn't don't) base com Be (is, are , am)	,	Future simple المستقبل البسيط S can will base com. may
Second If	Past simple الماضي البسيط S V ed , irregular com S didn't base com Be (was were)	,	Future in the past S might would base com. could
Third If	Past perfect الماضي التام S had PP. com	,	S would have PP. com

Zero conditional

If present simple , present simple

Present simple if present simple

If we go to the north, we see the mountains.

If I am tired, I have a rest.

Water boils if they heat it at 100C.

Plants die if I don't water them.

First conditional

If present simple , future simple

Future simple if present simple

Q\If he (get) a visa, he (leave) next week. (Correct)

A-If he gets a visa, he will leave next week

Q- If anyone (need) advice about form, I (be) here tomorrow to help

A-If anyone needs advice about form, I will be here tomorrow to help

Q\If he comes, I (see) him. (Correct)

A-If he comes, I'll see him

Q\If he (do) that again, she is going to get really annoyed (Correct)

A-If he does that again, she is going to get really annoyed.

Q\ If it (not\ be) too hot tomorrow, I (play) tennis. (Correct)

A-If it isn't too hot tomorrow, I will play tennis.

Q\ If he (be) well in the exams tomorrow, he (be) happy? (Correct)

A-If he is well in the exams tomorrow, will he be happy?

Q\ If you are offered a place at Carnegie university, (you accept) it?

A-If you are offered a place at Carnegie University, will you accept it?

Q\What he (do) next year if he (pass)? (Correct)

A-What will he do next year if he passes?

Q\ If he (ask) you for money, (give) him some. (Correct)

A-If he asks you for money, give him some

Q\ If she (not lend) me her camera, I (not help) her (first conditional)

A-If she doesn't lend me her camera, I eon' help her.

Q\ If my plane (not leave) on time, I'll miss my connection this afternoon.

A-If my plane doesn't leave on time; I'll miss my connection this afternoon

Q\ I (take) it again next year if I (not pass) the high school exam (correct)

A-I'll take it again next year if I don't pass the high school exam

Second conditional

If past simple , S would bases com.

S would bases com if past simple.

Q\ If she (wear) contact lenses instead of glasses, she (look) nicer. (Second conditional)

A-If she wore contact lenses instead of glasses, she would look nicer

Q\ If I (have) lots of money, I would buy a racehorse. (Correct)

A-If I had lots of money, I would buy a racehorse

Q\ If I had a car, I (take) my friends on picnics. (Correct)

A-If I had a car, I would take my friends on picnics.

Q\ if he shaved his beard off, he (be) more attractive. (Correct)

A-If he shaved his beard off, he would be more attractive

Q\ Ali would be happy if he (can) spend the summer in London. (Correct)

A-Ali would be happy if he could spend the summer in London

Q\ If you had a lot of money, where you (choose) to live? (Correct)

A-If you had a lot of money, where would you choose to live?

Q\ If you (find) a snake in your bed, what you (do)? (Correct)

A-If you found a snake in your bed, what would you do?

Q\ If he (not do) exercise, he (not get) well. (Second conditional)

A-If he didn't do exercise, he wouldn't get well.

Q\ If I (be) you, I (not ask) his advice about anything

A-If I were you, I wouldn't ask his advice about anything

Q\ I wouldn't marry him even if he was the last man on earth. (Correct)

A-I wouldn't marry him even if he was the last man on earth.

Third conditional

If past perfect , S would have PP com.

S would have PP com if past perfect.

Q\ If I [pass] the eye test, I [train] as a pilot. [Third conditional]

A- If I had passed the eye test, I would have trained as a pilot.

Q\ If he had spoken more languages, he [be] a good tour guide?

A- If he had spoken more languages, would he have been a good tour guide?

Q\ If I [have] enough money, I would have studied medicine. Correct

A- If I had had enough money, I would have studied medicine.

Q\ If she [do] well in the exams, she'd have graduated.

A- If she had done well in the exams, she'd have graduated.

ملاحظة

اختصار had هو ('d) اختصار would هو ('d) ايضا

كيف نميز بين الاختصارين

إذا جاء بعد ('d) تصريح ثالث فهو had

Had P.P. I'd left = I had left

إذا جاء بعد ('d) مجرد فهو would

Would مجرد I'd leave = I would leave

Q\ If I [not get up] so late, I wouldn't have missed the plane. Correct

A- If I hadn't got up so late, I wouldn't have missed the plane.

Q\ If I [not be] so unfit, I would have stayed in the police force. Correct

A- If I hadn't been so unfit, I would have stayed in the police force.

إذا جاء بعد had تصريف الثالث فهي الشرطية الثالثة

إذا لم يات بعد had تصريف الثالث فهي الشرطية الثانية

Q\ If I had a lot money, I [buy] a fabulous house. Correct

A- If I had a lot money, I would buy a fabulous house.

Q\ If I had worked as a pilot, I [travel] a lot. Correct

A- If I had worked as a pilot, I would have travelled a lot.

إذا جاء بعد would have تصريف الثالث فهي الشرطية الثالثة

إذا لم يات بعد would have تصريف الثالث فهي الشرطية الثانية

Q\ If I [work] as a pilot, I would have a house.

A- If I worked as a pilot, I would have a house.

Reported questions (Indirect Speech)

التحويل من السؤال المباشر الى السؤال الغير المباشر (المنقول)

التكلمة + فعل السؤال بزمان اقدم + فاعل السؤال (if \ whether \ اداة السؤال) مفعول به ان وجد asked الفاعل

* عند التحويل من الكلام المباشر الى غير المباشر (المنقول) نحذف علامات الاقتباس وكذلك علامة الاستفهام ونتبع مايلي:

1- اذا بدأ جملة كلام المباشر بأداة سؤال فإن الأداة تبقى نفسها عند التحويل الى الكلام المنقول ونضع بعدها الفاعل ثم الفعل الرئيسي الذي يجب ان يكون بزمان اقدم (اي اذا كان مضارعاً نحوله الى ماضي, واذا كان ماضياً نحوله الى ماضي تام) ثم التكلمة

Is , am
Are
Have \ has
will
can
may

Was
Were
Had
Would
Could
Might

تحويل ضمائر

1-ضمائر الغائب they ,she ,he لا تتغير

Q\Where has she been? I asked.

A-I asked where she had been.

Q\What is he doing? I asked.

A\I asked what he was doing.

Q\What will they say? She asked.

A- She asked what they would say.

Q\How long can they swim? She asked me.

A-She asked me how long they could swim.

2- يتحول الضمير المتكلم I الى he او she حسب الفاعل الموجود قبل asked

Q\ what can I do? He asked me.

A-He asked me what he could do.

Q\ what can I do? She asked me.

A- She asked me what she could do.

3- يتحول الضمير المتكلم we الى they

Q\ what can we do? They asked me.

A-They asked me what they could do.

4- يتحول ضمير المخاطب you حسب الضمير الموجود بعد asked

1- يتحول you الى I عند وجود me بعد asked

2- يتحول you الى he عند وجود him او اسم ولد بعد asked

3- يتحول you الى she عند وجود her او اسم فتاة بعد asked

4- يتحول you الى we عند وجود us بعد asked

Q\What are you doing? He asked me

A-He asked me what I was doing.

Q-What are you doing? He asked him

A-I asked him what he was doing.

Q\ what are you doing? I asked her

A-I asked her what she was doing.

Q\What are you doing? He asked us

A-He asked us what we were doing.

الفاعل	المفعول به	التملك
I	me	My
We	us	Our
He	him	His
She	her	Her
It	It	Its
They	Them	Their
You	You	Yours

ضمير التملك your يستبدل بضمير تملك اخر يتناسب مع الضمير الموجود بعد **asked**

Q\What is your favourite subject?" I asked him

A-I asked him what his favourite subject was.

Q\Where's your purse? I asked her

A-I asked her where her purse was.

Q\What's your favourite subject? He asked me

A-He asked me what my favourite subject was.

Q\What are your favourite subjects? I asked them

A-I asked them what their favourite subjects were.

ملاحظة

*الضمير I يعتمد على قبل asked

*الضمير you your يعتمد على بعد asked

ملاحظة

عند وجود do ,, does ,, did نحذفهم مع التغير

1- عند وجود do ,, does نحذفهما ونحول الفعل الرئيسي الى ماضي

2- عند وجود did نحذفها ونحول الفعل الرئيسي الى P.P had

Q\ where do you live? He asked me

A-He asked me where I lived.

Q\What time does the train leave? He asked me

A-He asked me what time the train left.

Q\What did you do yesterday? Ali asked Suha

A-Ali asked Suha what she had done yesterday.

Q\ I asked saab “How do you start your business?”

A-I asked saab how he started his business

Q\Latifa asked “Zaha when did you decide to be an architect”?

A- Latifa asked Zaha when she had decided to be an architect

2- اذا بدا السؤال بأحد الافعال المساعدة :

Is, are, was, were, have, has, had, will, can, did, do, does, etc.

1- نحذف علامتي الاقتباس ونضع بدلها if او whether

3- نقدم الفاعل على الفعل المساعد

3- نجري نفس التغيرات السابقة

Q\Can you help? He asked me

A-He asked me if I could help.

Q\ Is the train full? He asked

A-He asked if the train was full.

Q-Are you OK? He asked me

A-He asked me if I was OK.

Q\Does your father work in the factory? I asked him

A-I asked him if his father worked in the factory.

Q\Do you know? I asked him

A-I asked him if he knew.

Q\Did you have fun? She asked

A-She asked if I had had fun.

Q\will you be able to come to my party? I asked Layla

A-I asked Layla if she would be able to come to my party

Lesson 5: I wish I'd brought my sunglasses

Regrets الندم

I wish \ if only + S فاعل + had \ hadn't + P.P + com التكملة

I wish لو if only اتمنى

إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة نضع hadn't

إذا كانت الجملة منفية نضع had

ت حذف جملة الثانية اي جملة why جملة now جملة and

نشتق P.P. من الفعل

Q\ unfortunately, I ate three bars of chocolate. That's why I feel sick. Use I wish

A- I wish I hadn't eaten three bars of chocolate.

Q\ unfortunately, I spent all my money at the weekend. Regret

A- I wish I hadn't spent all my money at the weekend.

Q\ unfortunately, you were rude to your brother. Now he won't give us a lift to the cinema. I wish

A- I wish you hadn't been rude to your brother.

التصريف الثالث للأفعال الكينونة is ,are, am, was, were هو been

Q\ She lost their address. That's why she couldn't write to them. I wish..

A- I wish she hadn't lost their address.

Q\ I didn't get up early. Why I got into serious trouble. (I wish)

A- I wish I had got up early.

Q\ The team didn't have more training. [I wish]

A- I wish the team had had more training.

Q\ I decided not to go to the park with my friends. Now you regret it.

A- I wish I had gone to the park with my friends.

يُحذف الفعل decided

Q\ I didn't ask any questions about the training. Express regrets

A- I wish I had asked some questions about training.

تتحوّل any في الجملة المنفية الى some في الجملة المثبتة

any so much مع الجملة المنفية مع الجملة المثبتة a lot of \ Some

Q\ You bought some shoes last week. You have decided you don't like them.

[Imagine you are in this situation. Write sentences with I wish]

A- I wish I hadn't bought any shoes last week.

إذا ذكر في السؤال imagine يتحوّل الضمير you الى I

Q\ I drank a lot of coffee. Now you are in bed and you can't sleep. [[I wish]]

A- I wish I hadn't drank so much coffee.

Unit five

Present perfect

المضارع التام

She
He + has + p.p + com.
It

They
We + have + p.p + com.
You

S  has not P.P Com. (Negative)
have


Have  S P.P Com? (Interrogative)
Has

S  [just , already ,nearly, never] + P.P + com. (Affirmative)
Have

Ever

Has  S + ever + P.P + com?
Have

Yet

S  has not P.P com yet .
Have

Has  S P.P Com yet ?
Have

Just

Yet

Ever

Never

Already

Recently

Since

Q- They have ----- (build) a new house .Correct

A- They have built a new house.

Q- He has ----- (be) at school since 8 in the morning.

A- He has been at school since 8 in the morning.

Q\Samira already [go] to bed. Correct

A- Samira has already gone to bed.

Q\ She just [have] her breakfast. Correct

A- She has just had breakfast.

Q\ You ever [eat] octopus? Correct

A- Have you ever eaten octopus?

Q\ He [not tell] her yet. Correct

A- He hasn't told her yet.

Q\ [You book] a hotel yet? Correct

A- Have you booked a hotel yet?

Q\ I'm in a really good mood becausemy exams.

[I've just finished I've just been finishing I was just finishing]

من خلال كلمة just تأتي مع المضارع التام

For:

ومعناها (لمدة) وتخبرنا عن مدة الحدث

For + عدد , وقت

For two days/ for three weeks / for five months / for two hours /

For + the last , وقت

For the last two years / for the last 20 minutes / for a month and a half /

For ages / for a long time/ for a day / for an hour.

a= one

an = one

For a day = for one day

for an hour = for one hour

Since: ومعناها (منذ) وتشير الى فترة زمنية معينة

(Since + عدد o'clock): since one o'clock / since two o'clocketc.

(since + اسم يوم): since Sunday / since Monday / since yesterday....etc.

(since + اسم شهر): since June / since April / since last Augustetc.

(since + سنة): since 1990 / since 2004 etc

(since + فعل ماضي + فاعل): since I left home / since he was a child

(since + حدث معين): since Christmas / since lunchtime/ since my birthday.

Q\They've been talking (for \ since) eight o'clock.

Q\She's been talking on the phone (for / since) the last 30 minutes

Ex: Choose **for** or **since** to complete the phrases

1. **Since** I was at nursery school.
2. **since** last January
3. **since** yesterday
4. **for** a month and a half

5. **for** ages.
6. **since** the first of March
7. **since** about 1996
8. **for** two hours

كيف نحول الجملة من زمن الماضي البسيط الى زمن المضارع التام

نحذف Last (time) \ first

نضع (Since) بدلا من (in)

نضع ((for)) بدلا من (ago)

Present Perfect

S فاعل + have / has + P.P. + Com.

1. We first met them in July. (Present perfect \ know)

A-We have known them since July. (نحذف فعل جملة السؤال (Met))

2. He bought that motorbike a long time ago. (Present perfect \ have)

A-He has had that motorbike for a long time.

3. She last went to the dentist in September. (present perfect \ not be)

A-She hasn't been to the dentist since September.

4. The last time he wrote or phoned was six months ago. (Not be in touch)

A-He hasn't been in touch for six months.

يحذف فعل الكينونة (was)

5. The last time I saw her was in 2001. (Present perfect / not see)

A-I haven't seen her since 2001.

6. They got married three years ago. (Present perfect /be)

A-They have been married for three years.

been and gone

ما الفرق بين (have / has been to) و (have / has gone to)

ذهب الى مكان ولم يرجع بعد: (اسم مكان + He has gone to)

ذهب الى مكان معين وعاد منه: (اسم مكان + He has been to)

عند وجود كلمة (here) او (back) او جملة بعدها في الزمن الماضي نستخدم (has been)

اما عند وجود (away) او (isn't here) نستخدم (has gone)

Q\ Ann is back in England now. Ann to Italy.

(has gone has been had been)

Q\ "Tariq is away on holiday". Oh, is he? Where.....?

(has he gone has he been had he gone)

Q\ I to China yet, but I would like to one day

(didn't go haven't been haven't gone)

عندما تكون الاختيارات منفية نختار (been)

Q\ I to the cinema. I saw as a really good film.

(have been had been have gone)

الدلالة الزمنية (saw)

Q\ Latifa and her family..... on holiday in Dubai. They had a good time there

(have gone have been had been)

Q\ I'm afraid . Souad out with her sister. They left about ten minutes ago.

(has gone has been had been)

Q\ Jim isn't here now. He..... to the shops (Complete with present perfect. using been or gone)

A-He has gone to the shops.

Lesson 3 : I've been coming here since 2009

Present perfect continuous

S + have / has + been + Ving + Com

الدلالات الزمنية

(وقت + all) : all day / all evening / all morning

Recently مؤخراً

Q\ She (write) letters all day. (Correct)

A-She has been writing letters all day all.

Q\ George (not play) well recently. (Correct)

A-George hasn't been playing well recently.

نستخدم زمن المضارع التام المستمر عند وجود (صفة + look + is/am/ are/ S فاعل)

Q\ Jane is tired. She (play) tennis. (Correct)

A-Jane is tired. She has been playing tennis.

Q\ You look healthy.....out in the gym?

(Have you worked, Are you working, Have you been working)

Q\ You are late.....for the bus?

(Have you waited, have you been waiting, Are you waiting)

Q\ I (paint) a picture of Amina all day but I (not finish) it yet.

A-I have been painting a picture of Amina all day but I haven't finished it yet.

Since\ for

Q\ Layla is in the kitchen. She (has been cooking / cooks) for three hours now

(How long) ما المدة

How long has \ have S فاعل P.P com?

How long has \ have S فاعل been Ving com?

تستخدم (How long) مع المضارع التام مع الافعال التي لا تأخذ (ing)

[Know, be, get, see, lose, drop]

تستخدم (How long) مع المضارع التام المستمر مع الافعال التي لها فترة زمنية طويلة

[Study, wait, learn, Write, cook, talk]

Q\ Layla is learning English. How long (she / study) it? (Correct)

A-Layla is learning English. How long has she been studying it?

Q\ How long (he / be) a pilot? (Correct)

A-How long has he been a pilot?

Q\ (he / know her)? (Question with how long)

A-How long has he known her?

Q\ You arrives late for your appointment. You ask: (how long / wait?)

A-How long have you been waiting?

Q\ Look! Somebody (drop) their wallet on the pavement. (Use present perfect simple or continuous)

A-Look! Somebody has dropped their wallet on the pavement.

Q\I (lose) my passport. (Use present perfect simple or continuous)

A-I have lost my passport.

Past Perfect

S + had + P.P.

S V فعل ماضي com [because, after] **S had P.P com**
[Because, after] **S had P.P com, S V فعل ماضي com**

Q\Correct the verbs in the brackets

Q\ After we (speak) to the teacher, we (leave) the classroom

A-After we had spoken to the teacher, we left the classroom.

Q \ The wedding (go) well because they (organize) everything carefully.

A-The wedding went well because they had organized everything carefully:

S had + P.P com when / before / so S V فعل ماضي com
when / before / so S V فعل ماضي com, S had + P.P com

Q\ When I (see) my brother again, his hair had gone grey

A-When I saw my brother again, his hair had gone grey.

Q\ They (not plant) any trees in the new market place so there (be) no shade to sit in.

A-They hadn't planted any trees in the new market place it. So there was no shade to sit in

Q\ Before I (go) to school, I (have) my breakfast.

A-Before I went to school, I had had my breakfast

Q\When we (arrive) at the airport, we (discovers) that the travel agent (change) our hotel.

A-When we arrived at the airport; we discovered that the travel agent had changed our hotel.

Q\ When I (arrive) at Pete's house, there (be) no one there. He (go) out

A-When I arrived at Pete's house, there was no one there. He had gone out.

Relative pronouns

ضمائر الوصل

Who, that, where, which, whose

Who:

ويأتي قبلها اسم عاقل وبعدها فعل (رئيسي أو مساعد) أو فاعل

Man, woman, lady, cousin, father, Ali...etc.,

والاسم العاقل

Ex: The man **who** lives next door is very friendly.

What:

ويأتي قبلها اسم غير عاقل

Car, bicycle, bike ...etc.

Ex: Where are the eggs **that** were in the fridge?

Where:

ويأتي قبلها اسم مكان وبعدها فاعل

Café, cinema, city, garage, airport, Pool, restaurant, garden, hotel, London, Dubai

Ex: The garage **where** we kept our cars was old.

Which:

ويأتي قبلها اسم مكان وبعدها فعل مساعد أو فعل رئيسي

Ex: The garage is the place **which** keeps cars.

فاعل **where** اسم مكان

فعل رئيسي أو فعل مساعد **which** اسم مكان

Whose: للتملك

(اسم عاقل له علاقة بالاسم الاول **whose** اسم عاقل)

Ex: The mother **whose** daughter is nice teaches me English.

اسم غير عاقل يمكن ان يمتلكه الاسم العاقل او له علاقة به **whose** اسم عاقل

Ex: Fatima, **whose** photo was in the newspaper yesterday, is nice

فعل او ضمير **who** اسم عاقل

اسم عاقل او غير عاقل **whose** اسم عاقل

1. My cousin Mike,..... loves skiing, is going to buy a holiday home in the Swiss Alps. (**Who**, which, where, whose)

2. My sister, favourite food is pizza, is having her birthday party at an Italian restaurant. (who, which , where , **whose**)

فاعل **where** اسم مكان

فعل رئيسي او فعل مساعد **which** اسم مكان

3. Riverside cinema ,..... the tickets only cost £ 6 for students, usually has good foreign films. (who, which , **where** , whose)

4. Beirut,..... is full of good cafes and restaurants , is an interesting city.

(who , **which** , where , whose)

Defining relative clauses (D) **جمل الوصل المعرفة**

لانضع فارزتين على طرفي جملة الوصل غير المعرفة مثل (the boy, the city) وفي هذه تسمى جملة الوصل

(المعرفة Defining)

Ex\The man who lives next door is very friendly. (D)

Ex\The car which I've bought is white. (D)

Non - defining relative clauses (ND) **جمل الوصل المعرفة**

نضع فارزتين على طرفي جملة الوصل اذا كان الاسم الذي يسبق ضمير الوصل معرفة مثل

(The Star cinema, Ali ,London)

وفي هذه تسمى جملة الوصل (غير معرفة Non - defining)

Ex: Tom's father , who is 78, goes swimming every day. (ND)

Ex: Jane , whose mother is English , speaks both English and Arabic (ND)

الربط بضمائر الوصل

- ❖ إيجاد الضمير الموجود في الجملة الثانية. والضمائر هي **she, he, it, they, there**
- ❖ إيجاد الاسم الموجود في الجملة الاولى الذي يعود عليه الضمير في الجملة الثانية.
- ❖ يجب حذف الضمير من الجملة الثانية.

اولا: اذا كان الاسم الذي يعود عليه الضمير يقع في بداية الجملة الاولى

الجملة الاولى بدون الاسم + الجملة الثانية بدون ضمير + ضمير الوصل + اسم الجملة الاولى

Q\ Combine these sentences with the correct relative Pronoun to make one sentence.

Q\ The story won the first prize. It pleased many writers

A-The story that pleased many writers won the first prize

Q\ Salwa wants to be an interpreter. She speaks three languages

A-Salwa, who speaks three languages, wants to be an interpreter

Q\ The bike is blue. I borrowed it yesterday.

A-The bike which I borrowed yesterday is blue.

الضمائر (I, We, you) لا نأخذهم بنر الاعتبار

Q\ The cafe sells the best ice cream I work there

A-The café where I work sells the best ice cream.

Q\ Layla works hard. Her daughter is beautiful

A-Layla, whose daughter is beautiful, works hard

Q\ My uncle Ali still rides a bike. (He is 80). (Join. use : who)

A-My uncle Ali, who is 80, still rides a bike.

ثانياً: إذا كان الاسم الذي يعود عليه الضمير يقع في وسط الجملة الأولى

الجملة الثانية بدون ضمير + الجملة الأولى بدون اسم + ضمير الوصل + اسم الجملة الأولى

Q\ Combine these sentences with the correct relative pronoun to make one sentence:

Q\ I spoke to a lady on the phone. She told me to call back later

A-The lady who I spoke to on the phone told me to call back later

Q\ I always got to that garage for repairs. It was closed today.

A-The garage where I always got to for repairs was closed today

Q\ I told Layla what had happened. She keeps a secret.

A-Layla, who I told what had happened, keeps a secret.

ثالثاً: إذا كان الاسم المتكرر الذي يعود عليه الضمير يقع في نهاية الجملة الأولى.

نضع ضمير الوصل بدل النقطة ونكمل الجملة الثانية مع حذف المتكرر.

Q\ They've knocked down the restaurant. We had a meal there last year.

A-They've knocked down the restaurant where we had a meal last year

Q\ The Tigris Hotel has a fabulous pool. The pool opened two months ago

A-The Tigris Hotel has a fabulous pool which opened two months ago

Q\ The Star Restaurant has a lovely garden. You can have a meal there on summer evenings.

A-The Star Restaurant has a lovely garden where you can have a meal on summer evenings.

Q\ The hotel has a swimming pool. It is very big.

A-The hotel has a swimming pool which is very big.

Q\ What have you done with the letter? It was on the table.

A-What have you done with the letter that was on the table?

Home work

Q1) Combine the sentences with the correct relative pronoun to make one sentence.

1. The book was missing. It has the information I wanted
2. The man lives next door. He has just bought a private jet.
3. Bashir is going to buy a car. (He passed his driving test last week.)
4. The man looks unhappy. His money was stolen.
5. The sunbeam Hotel is the best hotel in town. It is very close to the beach

Q2) Choose the correct one.

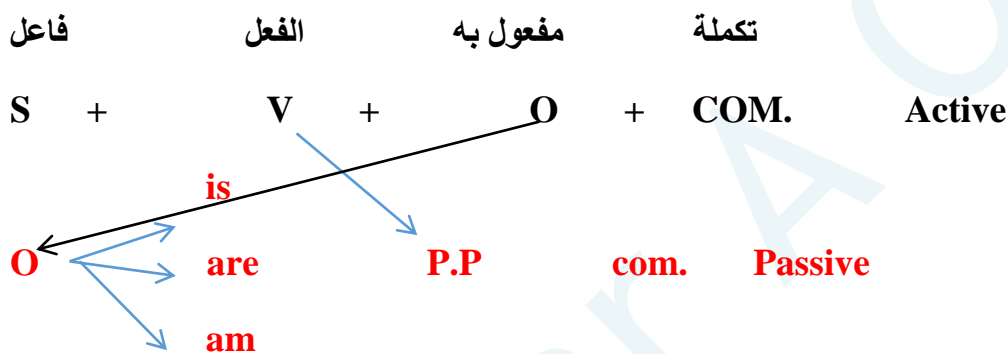
1. Souhaib,.....brother lives in California, is planning a trip to the USA soon.
(who, whose, which)
2. Maria, Camera cost more than 300, is still not very good.
(who, whose , which)
3. My cousin, Mike loves skiing , is going to buy a holiday home in the Swiss Alps. (who, whose, which)
4. Babylon city , (which / where) people like to go sightseeing, is a beautiful place

UNIT SIX

Passive Forms

- ❖ معرفة زمن الجملة (المضارع البسيط , الماضي البسيط, وهكذا)
- ❖ نعين الفاعل والفعل والمفعول به والتكملة .
- ❖ عند تحويل الجملة من المبني للمعلوم الى مبني مجهول يجب حذف فاعل جملة المبني للمعلوم ونعين (م به) فاعلا في جملة المبني للمجهول.
- ❖ نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى تصريف الثالث للفعل.
- ❖ اذا ذكر في السؤال by agent نكتب الفاعل في نهاية الجملة.

اذا كانت الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط **present simple**



Ex: Re writes the sentences in the passive form.

Q\ Somebody teaches history every day.

A- History is taught every day.

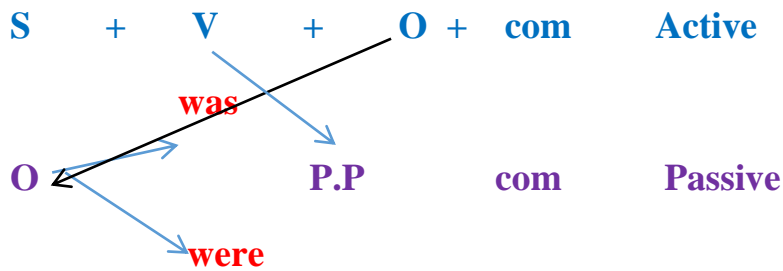
Q\ Somebody cleans these rooms every day.

A- These rooms are cleaned every day.

Q\ The bank pays an interest every six months

A- The interest is paid every six months.

2- passive past simple



Q\ Somebody left these books in the classroom.

A-These books were left in the classroom.

Q – Tom broke the windows . [passive voice]

A- The windows were broken .

الحالة الثانية

عند وجود فعل مساعد

مفعول به + فعل مساعد + be/ been / being + P. P.

❖ نضع be عند وجود will

❖ نضع been عند وجود احد الافعال المساعدة التالية had, has, have

❖ نضع being عند وجود احد الافعال المساعدة التالية is,are,am,was,were

Q\ Somebody will grade our homework over the weekend

A-Our homework will be graded over the weekend

Q\ Somebody has cleaned the room

A-The room has been cleaned

Q\ Somebody has cleaned the rooms

A-The rooms have been cleaned.

Q\ Somebody had attacked Jim in the street.

A-Jim had been attacked in the street.

Q\ Somebody was opening the gates when we arrived

A-The gates were being opened when we arrived.

Q\ Somebody is cleaning the room right now

A-The room is being cleaned right now.

كيف نرتب جملة المبني للمجهول

اسم + by + ظرف زمان + ظرف مكان + P.P. + فعل مساعد او فعلين مساعدين + فاعل

ان وجد ان وجد ان وجد

1-الفاعل يبدأ بحرف كبير وهو عبارة عن اسم ويكون مسبوق ب ضمير تملك أو كلمات غيرها

(My - his – her- their) (The - these - those)

2-الفعل المساعد قد يكون فعل مساعد واحد أو فعلين مساعدين

1. Is, are, was, were

2. Will be

3. Is being, are being, am being, was being, were being

4. Have been, has been, had been

3- التصريف الثالث P.P. واحيانا ياتي بعد التصريف الثالث مجرد + to

4- ظرف المكان ان وجد

وظرف المكان عبارة عن (اسم + on ,in, into)

5- ظرف زمان ان وجد

(Yesterday, last, ago, tomorrow, next, every, each, before (تكملة

6-اسم + by ان وجد

Q\ (wallet week was My last stolen)

A-My wallet was stolen last week.

Q\ (was The yesterday bank robbed)

A-The bank was robbed yesterday

Q\ (tomorrow bill will The be paid)

A-The bill will be paid tomorrow

Q\ (Egypt are in used coins These)

A-These coins are used in Egypt.

Q\ [was delivered When mail the?]

A-When was the mail delivered?

Q\ [next being are week The replaced windows.]

A-The windows are being replaced next week.

Q\ [be sold The end house will before the year the of.]

A\The house will be sold before the end of the year.

Q\ [by The down the previous owner were trees cut.]

A-The trees were cut down by the previous owner

Q\ [have stairs avoid been The accidents to repaired.] (Re-arrange)

A-The stairs have been repaired to avoid in accidents all.

Homework

1. We store the waste at home. (Passive voice)
2. They are renovating a bank. (Passive voice)
3. She has made three deposits since last week. (Passive voice)
4. I deposited a sum last week. (Passive voice)
5. They are knocking down the house
6. I'll check my account balance (passive voice).

ملاحظة لاختيار المبني للمعلوم أو المبني المجهول يكون الاعتماد على الفاعل

- ❖ إذا كان الفاعل عاقل فيكون مبني للمعلوم
- ❖ إذا كان الفاعل غير عاقل فيكون مبني للمجهول

ماضي بسيط Yesterday, last, ago +was / were + P.P فاعل

Q\ The cheque (sign) last week. (Correct)

A-The cheque was signed last week

لاحظ الفاعل (The cheque) غير عاقل يكون مبني للمجهول

Q\ My ATM card (steal). Yesterday, so I have to get a new one

A-My ATM card was stolen yesterday, so I have to get a new one.

Q\ Was the information (send) to you by mail last week? (Correct)

A-Was the information sent to you by mail last week?

Q\ Fatima (get) a loan last week to buy her flat (correct).

A-Fatima got a loan last week to buy her flat.

لاحظ الفاعل (Fatima) عاقل يكون مبني للمعلوم.

مضارع بسيط is\ are + P.P every, each, usually, always فاعل

Q\ The magazine (publish) every month (correct)

A-The magazine is published every month.

Q\ Bank statements (send) at the end of each month. (Correct)

A-Bank statements are sent at the end of each month.

Q\ The money in a bank account (use) in many ways. (Correct)

A-The money in a bank account is used in many ways.

Q- Bankers usually (like) helping their customers. (Correct)

A-Bankers usually like helping their customers

الجملة مبنية للمعلوم لأن الفاعل عاقل Bankers

المستقبل will be + P.P. next, tomorrow, in the future فاعل

Q\The decision (make) tomorrow by the bank manager. (Correct)

A-The decision will be made tomorrow by the bank manager.

Q\ A fee (charge) if you don't have enough money in your account.

A-A fee will be charged if you don't have enough money in your account

Q\ You (fail) the exam if you don't work hard. (Correct)

A-You will fail the exam if you don't work hard

المضارع المستمر is\ are + being + P.P now, at the moment فاعل

Q\The machine (repair) at the moment. (Correct)

A-The machine is being repaired at the moment.

Q\ My bedroom (paint) so I am sleeping to living room (correct)

A-My bedroom is being painted, so I am sleeping to living room.

(was / were + Ving + فاعل عاقل while فعل ماضي + فاعل)

(was / were + being P.P) + فاعل غير عاقل while فعل ماضي + فاعل)

Q\ I used my father's car while my car (repair). (Correct)

A-I used my father's car while my car was being repaired.

Q\ He hit a child while he (drive) fast. (Correct)

A-He hit a child while he was driving fast.

Q\ The bank statement (sent, **was sent**, is sent) yesterday.

Q\ The loan (pay, **is paid**, have paid) back with interest at the end of the year.

ملاحظة: اذا كانت جملة if الشرطية الثالثة والثانية منفية تصبح مثبتة في الجملة التي بدون if وبالعكس.

Q\ Choose the sentences with the same meaning and name the type of conditional sentence zero , first , second or third conditional

Q\ If Sami hadn't forgotten his keys last night , he wouldn't have had to sleep

a) Sami forgot his keys last night so he slept. (Third conditional)

b) Sami didn't forget his keys last night, he didn't sleep.

Q\ If you studied harder, you would pass the exam.

a) You don't study harder, so you won't pass the exam. (Second conditional)

b) You study harder, so you pass the exam.

ملاحظة: عند تحويل جملة if الشرطية الاولى الى جملة بدون if لا تتغير من حيث النفي والاثبات ولكن تتحول الى

First conditional = It's possible S will

Q\ If Noor goes to the shop tomorrow, I won't have to go. (First conditional)

a) Noor will not go to the shop tomorrow, so I will have to go.

b) It's possible Noor will go to the shop tomorrow.

ملاحظة : عند تحويل جملة zero conditional الى جملة بدون if لا تتغير من حيث النفي والاثبات ولكن تتحول الى

Zero conditional = sometimesand

Q\ If people drive for too long, they get tired. (Zero conditional)

a) People sometimes drive for too long and they get tired.

b) When people are tired, they don't drive for too long.

كيف نحول جملة بدون if الى جملة شرطية مع if

الحالة الاولى : كيف نحول جملة في زمن الماضي الى شرطية الثالثة:

- ❖ نضع if في بداية الجملة الاولى ونحذف so من الجملة الثانية.
- ❖ نحول زمن الجملة من الماضي الى الشرطية الثالثة.
- ❖ اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة تصبح منفية وبالعكس.

فعل ماضي + فاعل so , فعل ماضي + فاعل

If فاعل + had + P.P + , فاعل would have P.P

Ex: Change these sentences into conditional sentences with the same meaning.

Q\ He did exercise, so he got well

A-If he hadn't done exercise, he wouldn't have got well.

Q\ The owner took good care of the car. That's why Noor bought it

A-If the owner hadn't taken good care of the car , Noor wouldn't have bought it

Q\ Noor didn't park his car carefully, so he broke a light.

A-If Noor had parked his car carefully, he wouldn't have broken a light

Q\ Noor got a car loan, so he could buy a car

A-If Noor hadn't got a car loan, he wouldn't have been able to buy a car

ملاحظة: التصريف الثالث ل Could هو been able to

الحالة الثانية: كيف نحول الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط الى الشرطية الثانية

- ❖ نضع if في بداية الجملة الاولى ونحذف so من الجملة الثانية.
- ❖ نحول زمن الجملة من المضارع البسيط الى الشرطية الثانية.
- ❖ اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة تصبح منفية وبالعكس.

فعل مضارع + فاعل so , فعل مضارع + فاعل

If مجرد would فاعل , + فعل ماضي + فاعل

Q\ The car isn't new, so Nour doesn't have to pay a big instalment blue

A-If the car was new, Nour would have to pay big instalments.

Q\ He doesn't go to bed, so he doesn't feel better in the morning.

A-If he went to bed, he would feel better in the morning

Q\ They don't come, so I don't meet them

A-If they came , I would meet them

Q\ Nour has car insurance, so he doesn't have to pay for broken light

A-If Nour didn't have car insurance, he would have to pay for broken light

Q\ Nour must pay monthly instalments for five years.

A-If Nour pays monthly instalments , he will finish paying in five years

ملاحظة: جملة Must تتحول الى الشرطية الأولى

SET BY

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UNIT SEVEN

The Future

1. Future Simple (المستقبل البسيط prediction)

تكملة مجرد **will** فاعل

تكملة مجرد **will not** فاعل

تكملة مجرد فاعل **Will**

يستخدم هذا التركيب لإعطاء رأي أو التنبؤ باعتقاد معين ونستدل عليه من العبارات التالية.

I think, I don't think, I expect, I hope, probably

Q\ Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future form

Q\ I think I (stay) at home this evening.

A-I think I will stay at home this evening

Q\ I don't think I (go) out tonight

A-I don't think I'll go out tonight.

يستخدم هذا التركيب لاعطاء وعود ويعرف من كلمة \\help promise

Q\ I promise I (phone) you as soon as I arrive

A-I promise I'll phone you as soon as I arrive.

Q\ I (help) you with your application

A-I'll help you with your application.

2-Present continuous for future [fixed arrangement مواعيد محددة]

S + is,are,am, + v ing + دلالة زمنية للمستقبل

في هذا التركيب يجب ذكر دلالة زمنية للمستقبل والدلالات هي Next, tomorrow

يستخدم هذا التركيب للتعبير عن تنظيم مواعيد الشخص في المستقبل فمثلا تنظيم السفر الى مكان معين او مواعيد لقاء شخص او الذهاب الى حفلة او زيارة قريب فلذلك تكون الافعال الشائعة لهذا التركيب هي:

Travel, meet, leave, come, play, get married, visit, arrive, go on holiday, have a party

Q\ Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future form.

Q\ Alex (get) married next month.

A-Alex is getting married next month.

Q\I (visit) my uncle next week.

A-I am visiting my uncle next week.

Q\ We have some bad news so, we (not come) tomorrow.

A-We have some bad news. So we are not coming tomorrow.

Q\ You (have) a party next week?

A-Are you having a party next week?

Q\What (you'\ do) tomorrow evening?

A-What are you doing tomorrow evening?

3. Going to for future (plans الخطط and intentions النية)

تكملة + مجرد + is /are/am + going to + فاعل

يستخدم هذا التركيب لتعبير عن النية أي هناك قرار مسبق والافعال الشائعة للنية

Study learn take a course(a class) tell

Q\ Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future form

Q\ Jafer (learn) a new language to improve his job prospect.

A-Jafer is going to learn a new language to improve his job prospect.

Q\ Sarah has passed all her exams and she (study) in Cairo.

A-Sarah has passed all her exams and she is going to study in Cairo

Q\ I don't have enough money. I (not study) medicine

A-I don't have enough money. I am not going to study medicine.

Q\ He (take) a computer class at the university?

A-Is he going to take a computer class at the university?

4-Present simple for future (schedules)

تكملة + فعل مضارع + فاعل

يستخدم هذا التركيب للتعبير عن احداث في المستقبل تقوم بها مؤسسات الدولة ولا يمكن تغييرها مثل مواعيد القطار والطائرة ومباريات كرة القدم وبدء الفصل الدراسي

الفعال الشائعة مع هذا التركيب start begin

Q\Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future form.

Q\ The train (leave) at 11.00

A-The train leaves at 11.00

Q\ My new class (start) tomorrow

A-My new class starts tomorrow

Q\ The football match (not start) at 8 p.m.

A-The football match doesn't start at 8 p.m.

Q\ My classes (not start) tomorrow at nine o'clock

A-My classes don't start tomorrow at nine o'clock.

Q\ The term (begin) on September 3?

A-Does the term begin on September 3?

Q\ When classes (start)?

A-When do classes start?

5. Future Continuous

S will be Ving com

نستخدم المستقبل المستمر مع الأفعال التي لها فترة زمنية طويلة نستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتركيز على حدث معين في المستقبل ويجب وجود وقت معين مثلاً

Tomorrow at 11 in the evening at 9 between.....and . فترة زمنية + ساعة

Ex: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future form

Q\ Between 10 and 11 tomorrow I (write) a report

A- Between 10 and 11 tomorrow I will be writing a report.

Q\ Call me in the afternoon. In the morning I (sit) in my classes.

A- Call me in the afternoon. In the morning I will be sitting in my classes.

هذا السؤال مستقبل مستمر لوجود فترتين زمنيتين (in the afternoon \ in the morning)

Q\ Choose the correct one.

1. Tomorrow morning, I'll be sitting on plane on my way to London.

(Schedules, predictions, **focus on the action**)

2. I've decided I'm going to study to be a doctor.

(**Intentions**, predictions, focus on the action)

3. I think I'll be able to finish it tonight.

(Schedules, intentions, **predictions,**)

4. I'm playing football at 6.30 and I will be tired afterwards.

(Schedules, **fixed arrangement**, predictions)

Lesson 6: Learning experience

المستقبل في الماضي Future in the past

is , am → was are → were will → would

(Start → started)

Say said know knew

Think thought find out found out

Decide decided

كيف نحول المستقبل الى المستقبل في الماضي

1. نحول الفعل الرئيسي من المضارع الى الماضي
2. نحول الافعال المساعدة المضارعة الى افعال مساعدة في الماضي.

Q- Rewrite the sentences using the future in the past

Q\ My employer says the company will give me on-the-job training

A-My employer said the company would give me on-the-job training

Q\ Hasan thinks he will enjoy - a career in graphic design.

A-Hasan thought he would enjoy a career in graphic design

Q\ I know the classes start in the summer.

A-I knew the classes started in the summer.

Q\ I've decided I am going to learn Arabic. I decided.....

A-I decided I was going to learn Arabic.

Q\ He is going to a painting class this evening. I found out.....

A-I found out he was going to a painting class this evening.

Q\He is going to be a librarian. He decided he.....

A-He decided he was going to be a librarian.

إذا كان الفعل الرئيسي مضارعاً نختار فعل مساعد في الزمن المضارع
إذا كان الفعل الرئيسي ماضياً نختار فعل مساعد في الزمن الماضي

Q- Underline the correct form of the verb

1. She **decided** she.....a volunteer after watching a programme on television.

(Is becoming, was going to become)

2. Layla **thought** her..... Nursing, but now she's not sure.

(Likes, would like)

3. Ibrahim **can't** stay out late because he..... his new job tomorrow.

(Was starting, is starting)

4. Ibrahim **had to** leave early because he..... to meet his friends

(Was having, had)

(Had to) لا تأخذ (ing)

5. I **know** he..... sleeping when I get home, as he always goes to bed early

(will be, would be)

6. In my old job, my shift at 6.00 every Wednesday, and I worked until 9.00

(started, starts)

ملاحظة: الفعلين ما بين and يكونان متساويين من حيث الزمن أي إذا كان قبل and فعل ماضى فيجب أن يكون بعدها فعل ماضى أيضاً

7. The volunteer **promised** the children..... back the following day

(Was, would be)

promised.....would

promise will

Lesson 7 : Books and the Internet

Unlike ليس مثل (لا يشبهه)

Unlike الجملة الاولى , فاعل الجملة الثانية

Q\ Books can be used anywhere. Computers can't be used anywhere. (Comparison: Unlike)

A-Unlike computers, books can be used anywhere.

Q\ Ali has passed the exam. Suha hasn't passed the exam. (Join: Unlike)

A-Unlike Suha, Ali has passed the exam.

Q\The authors of books are easy to identify. The authors of websites aren't easy to identify. (Comparison: Unlike)

A-Unlike the authors of websites, the authors of books are easy to identify.

In addition to بالاضافة الى

In addition to الجملة الثانية , com, **ing** الفعل الاول بصيغة

Q\ You should arrive early. You should wear a jacket and tie. (In addition)

A-In addition to arriving early, you should wear a jacket and tie.

Q\ You can do more than just read information on the Internet. You can listen to the news as well (In addition)

A-In addition to reading information on the Internet, you can listen to the news.

يأتي الفاعل بعد (more than) نحذف (as well) من الجملة الثانية

but:

ومعناها لكن تربط بين جملتين متناقضتين توضع but بدل النقطة

Q\ Buying books can be expensive. Using the Internet can be cheaper. (Contrast: but)

A-Buying books can be expensive but using the Internet can be cheaper

Although بالرغم من

الجملة الثانية , الجملة الاولى + Although

نضع although في بداية الجملة الاولى ونضع فارزة بدل النقطة.

Q Using the Internet is sometimes dangerous. You can't get a virus from reading a book. Although

A-Although using the Internet is sometimes dangerous, you can't get a virus from reading a book.

UNIT EIGHT

Future in the past

تحويل الافعال المساعدة

Is, am : was are : were will : would

ضمير التكلم I يتحول الى He او she حسب فاعل الجملة الرئيسي

يتحول ضمير التملك الى ضمير تملك اخر حسب فاعل الجملة الرئيسي

ضمائر الفاعل	صفات التملك
I	my
he	his
she	her
they	their

Q\ Rewrite the sentences as future in the past

Q\ I'm going to work in a petrol refinery. Ibrahim decided.....

A-Ibrahim decided he was going to work in a petrol refinery.

Q\ I have to hurry because the library is closing in half an hour. Amal decided.....

A-Amal decided she had to hurry because the library was closing in half an hour.

Q\ I think I'll be more careful about sorting and recycling my rubbish in the future.

Suha thought.....

A-Suha thought she would be more careful about sorting and recycling her rubbish in the future.

Q\ I'll take a big bag to put our rubbish in. Hazem decided.....

A-Hazem decided he would take a big bag to put their rubbish in.

ضمير التملك our يتحول الى their اذا كان الفاعل she او he